WASHINGTON

Change in the Assignment of Commanders Under the Reconstruction Law.

Non-Concurrence of the Senate in the House Amendments to the Supplementary Bill.

position to the Admission of Mr. Thomas, Senator Elect from Haryland.

Passage of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. The Senate's non-concurrence in the House amend-ment to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill pro-vieing for a majority of the registered voters of the the amendment objected to was proposed in the House on offered it is thought that the House will adhere to Vilson, Morton, Drake and Willey with a seire to obstruct reconstruction and an in-station of defeating the real object of the all. The bill will, undoubtedly, be completed to-errow, and it is understood will come back within a two with the President's objections, so as to

hanges in the Assignment of Commander Under the Reconstruction Law. The following order has just been issued by General

journment to as late a day as December next.

The general feeling seems to favor an ad-

Headquarters of the Amy, Anjurany General 180 Office, Washington, March 15, 1867.

The President directs that the following changes be made, at the request of Major General Thomas, in the smignment announced in General Orders No. 10, of March 11, 1867, of Commanders of Districts under the act of Congress entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and of the Department of the Cumber land created in general orders No. 14 of March 12, 1867:—Brevet Major General John Pope to command the Third District, consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida and albamm, and Major General George H. Thomas to command the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of General GRANT.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union had a meeting to at Union League Hall. Addresses were made by Sidney Perham, of Maine; General C. C. Anof Minnesota, and others. General An-in his remarks, said he expected that would henceforward improve in the and that the Southern States would in a year or two be fully represented in Congress. Some of their Congressmen, he thought, would be of loyal antecedents, se believed that such men as Joe Johnston, Hood, set and others would be sent to Congress, and he wished the country to be united in friendship ce, and would labor to secure freedom to the ess of their constituents.

The War Department has received from the Department of the South, headquarters at Charleston, S. C., leneral Order No. 27, dated March 13, 1867, issued by Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson. The order is an

An official copy of the law entitled "An act to provide pr the more efficient government of the rebel States," aving been received at these headquarters, it is sereby announced for the information and government of all concerned that the said law is in force within the military district composed of North Carolina and onth Carolina from this date.

he President's Views of Military Republica se subject of reconstructing the Southern States und and remarked that the holding of elections under mili rol was in conflict with the spirit of republican tutions. Then rising and retiring to an adjoining a he returned with a book in his hand and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the ment, on the 17th of June, 1843:-

ment, on the 17th of June, 1843:—

They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defence against foreign aggression, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hardinary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchial system. If mon would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by researd, by mutual counsel sad consultation, by a score and feeling of general interest, and by the acquisecesses of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and above all, the military must be kept, escording to the language of our bill of rights, in strict embordination to the civil authority. Wherever this feesion is not both learned and practised there can be no political freedom. Abourd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a matire on free forms of government to be prescribed by milliary leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exceeded at the point of the sword."

His (the President's) own feelings he said agreed with

The Currency Question.
The two Currency bills introduced to-day by Mr. landail and Mr. Rooper are copies of the same bills in-roduced by these gentlemen respectively last session.
The Treasury Investigation.
Mr. Covode, in his attempt to get up another "smel-

ling committee," appears to have got on the scent of an old trail, and he has been discarded by the action of the House to day. The whole matter has been referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, where it will probably remain ugtil the next session of the present Congress. The bank note companies in New York received \$2,198,499 99 for Frinting and furnishing notes and securities to the amount of \$125,000,000, while \$850,000,000 were printed in the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department during the same period of time, at an expense of \$555,297, and this included payments for engines, machinery, presses, erials, labor, &c. This fact is suggestive of the motive which led to so much hostility on the part of these companies to that bureau, and it is supposed to have some connection with the various startling rumors of alleged over-issues. The belief to-night seems to be that some discharged employes of the Currecny Bureau, urged on by some of the proprietors of abe bank note companies and speculators in gold, have contrived the whole story.

Ningara Ship Canal.

The bill for the survey of the Niagara Ship Canal passed the House to-day, and will become a law this section.

The Proposed Peace Conference.

No instructions have yet been received by the Minis-ters representing the South American Pacific States as to their acceptance or rejection of the offers of mediation between themselves and Spain, and it is understood that no conclusive information has been received from them at the Department of State by the last mail. It is thought, however, that the proposition will be accepted, although the republics of Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador are seeing warfly in the matter, and are still belding it under consideration. Mr. Seward's communication was not seceived by the South American States until near the seceived by the South American States until near the clear of January, and a question of so important a character could not be decided by the proverbielly site and cautions movements of diplomacy in the comparatively short space of time that has since dapsed. It is very certain, at all events, that the proposed conference of ple appointance cannot be held on the first of next mit with, and no date will be Good for the meeting, it is

pointed.
General Fullerton's Examination by the Judiciary Committee.
The examination of General Fullerton by the House Judiciary Committee is not yet concluded, and will not be until the arrival here of some records that are now in New Orleans. It is not improbable that General Fullerton himself will be sent to New Orleans for the records desired.

The Vacant Post Offices.

The President and Postmaster General are closely engaged to-night in making selections of the different postmasters required to fill the different offices left vacant by the action of the Senate during the late and present sessions of Congress. By the same action of the Senate in rejecting so many of these postmasters some eight millions of dellars of the public money have been left in the hands of parties who have given no bonds, and who cannot be required to give them.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Consult.—S. C. Montjoy, Lambayeque, Peru; James R. Bond, Para, Brazil; C. R. eblighirle, Ancona; Duncar McPherson, Hobart Town; E. E. Lord, Ningpo; Lorenze Dahl, Bilboa; John Fearon, La Union; Arthur Germert Lieax; Charles Moye, Chihushus; A. Hariman, Galatz G. N. Molloy, St. John; Louis Galla, Santander; C. E. Land. Cayenne; Henry W. Carstens, Oldenburg; H. Leboutilliër, Gaspe Basin, C. E.; M. Van J. Duclos Ostend; G. C. Crane, Begota; F. R. Bazier, Gottenburg; Thomas Brown, Bathurst; J. B. Pearson, Manila; A. N. Miller, Belize; H. J. Lockwood, Bergen; N. Petrocoching Scio; F. W. Hehn, Messina; John W. Jones, Bombay S. M. Leonard, San Juan del Sur. Postansiers—Jos Whitten, Columbus, Ind.; John C. Hannum, Delphi, Ind.; Christopher T. Coffin, Madison, Ind.; Geo. M. Lynd. Lockport, Ill.; Frederick W. Swift, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. T. Post, Eimira, N. Y.; Philip Lawrence, Minerai Point, Wis; David McBride, Sparta, Wis; Alonzo Leach, Joilet, Ill.; R. H. Lee, Camden, N. J.; Peter Purcell, Wilkienbarre, Pa.; John P. Congar, Newton, N. J.; Joshoua R. Smith, Merdian, Miss.; C. J. Rawling, Wheeling, W. Va.; James M. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Francis E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.; S. J. Burnett, Warrensburg, Mo.; Henry H. Bingham, Philadelphia, Pa.
Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—John Devinny, Seventh district.
Registers of Land Office—Michael Field, St. Croix, Wis; Gilbert E. Porter, Eau-Chaire, Wis; George A. Meuzgar, La Crosse, Wis; Henry W. Brisgs, Vissalia, Cal.; Vespasiano Smith, Bayhold, Swis; W. G. Steward, Sloux City, Jowa; Charles B. Richardson, Fort Dodge Jowa; James H. Baker, Boonville, Mo.; Stephen H. Alban, Stevens Point, Wis.
Receiverz of Public Money.—Almanson Eaton, Stevens Point, Wis.; Saph Whittleesey, Bayfold, Wis.; Charles G. Berkins, Marysville, Cal.; Larse Pomeroy, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jacob S. Bugh, Hfth district, Wisconsin; & M. Mutchiler, Eleventh district, Penjaylvania; Benj. Acton, Fir

John H. Gleeson.
Collector of Internal Revenue.—Albert Hesi, Sixth district, Iowa.
Collectors of Customs—James H Kelly, Geesee, N.
Y.; William B. Peters, Frenchman's Bay, Me.
Indian Agents—Louis M. Baca, for New fexice Indians; E. S. Stover, for Kansas Agency; Joert Wiley, for Sac and Fox Indians.
Surveyor of Customs—John Knowlton, Portsmouth, N. H.
Rejections by the Sense. of Internal Revenue.—Albert Heal, Sixth

Rejections by the Senar-

N. H.

Rejections by the Senar.

The Senate rejected the following nomiations:—
Postmasters—Charles Slingluff, Morricown, Pa.; William W. Rives, Paris, Ill.; Michael Rep, Pitiston, Pa.;
Frederick Schruder. Scranton, Pa.; Dvid Pendergast, Carbondale, Pa.; Fitz H. Stephens, F. Joseph, Mich.; George H. Hale, St. Joseph, Mo.; Jares A. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Ind.; S. H. Roberts, Booklym, N. Y.
Ponsion Agents—Frederick G. Rapp, New Orleans, La.; Rufus Campion, Macon City, M.
Receivers of Poblic Money—Fraceis A. Ryan, Mensha, Wis; Robert L. Tidrick, De Moines, Iowa.
Registers of Land Office—Job W. Scott, Humboldt, Kanasi, John B. Barnett, Nebsska City, Nebraska; Stephen F. Chadwick, Reseburg, Frezon.
Indian Agents—Robert S. Moos, for Pawnees in Nebraska; Thomas B. Ward, for Osaha ageocy.

Amessors of Internal Revene—Robert M. Cariiste, Pourth district, Pa.; James Bley, Sixth district, Mich. Quartermaster—James M. More.
Medical Purveyor—Eugene I. Abadil.

Craise of the Scramento.

Cruise of the Acramento. thes under date offsnuary 12, 22 and 29 bave been received at the Navy epartment from Captain D. Collins, commanding the Bited States steamer Sacra-Collins, commanding the filted States steamer Sacramento. The first despate is from Monrovia, Liberia, where the Sacramento hadarrived, having sailed from Porto Grande, island of S Vincent, on the 1st of January. On the 3d of thatmouth the Sacramento was at Porto Praya, island of S Jago. She left there on the 6th. The further movements of the vessel are reported as follows:—She left Murovia on the 15th of January, sailed thence for Caven, eighteen miles to the eastword of Cape Palmas, on it 19th, at which place she arrived and departed the sam day. On the evening of the 21st she arrived at the Dutchown of Diem, and on the 22d ar-

arrived at the Dutchown of Diem, and on the 22d arrived at St. Geore del Mena, the capital of Dutch Guinea, from where the second despatch is dated. From Monrovia : Cape Falmas Captain Collins gave passage, at the redest of our Consul, to John Marshall, of the Liberian gaste. On the 25th the Sacramento left St. George el Mena for Cape Coast Castle, seven miles to the easward, and left there on the same day for those which they retire?

There are persons who will be uncharitable enough to miles to the easward, and left there on the same day for those and the propose that the Treasury machine is run in the interests of the national banks, and who may be unable to seven the possession of the Dutch and British the control of the butch and British the control of the ability to resume specie payments within a reasonable period?

While it is well known that the national banks have bought and notes, why is it that the people's meney is left on deposit with them to stimulate speculation and increase the price which the government has to pay for those which they retire?

There are persons who will be uncharitable enough to suppose that the Treasury machine is run in the interest of the national banks, and who may be unable to several the people's meney is left on deposit with them to stimulate speculation are proposited. The despatch of the 29th is from Jella Caffy, from whence on the date the Sacramento would sail for St.

Paul de Loaso. All were well. The Troules of the United States, European and Wet Virginia Land and Mining Company.

The follwing are the documents submitted by the Mexican egation in regard to the petition of Mr. Wood-

Maican Legation, Washington, March 16, 1867.

As M. Daniel Woodhouse has addressed a polition to the Hose of Representatives exiting for a guarantee of fraudust. Mexican bonds which he claims to has as president of the "United States, European and West Virginia, Land and Mining Company," in vice of a contract signed by him with General Carvial, the Mexican Minister deams it convenient, with view to caution the public against the impositions that retried to be practised on the community, to publish he enclosed copy of a despatch from the Mexican government declaring null and voic the said pretended convent, and the annexed extracted of a communication addressed by General Carvial to his government stating the be was deceived by the smid alleged contract and his steps to have it [cancelled and annulled.

Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Mayered of But and Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Minester of Forrier Relations and the Internal Legation.

Pano der. And the Internal Relations of Arrenta. No. 319.

Pano der. North Sept. In 1865.

I received hat night your notes. Nos. 350 and 385, dated the 8th and 16th of August last, relative to the agreements said to be made at San Carlos. Tamaulipas, May 16, 1865, between Generd J. M. J. Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodnose, a citizen of New York, represented as being the Secretary and general agent of the "United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," in regard to the building of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money by issuing Mexican bonds. I have at the same time received the communications of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement which is said to be made in virtue of the authorization conferred upon said general under dates 8th and 11th of Jovember, 1886, by the government of the republic.

and lith of Jovember, 1888, by the government of the republic.

The citizen President having examined the whole affair, has determined in a cabinet meeting that I should communicate to you that since such agreements are not a conformity with the character and authorizations given to General Carrajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for the ought not renter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are until and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

Commitmicate this declaration to you that you may make of it the iss which may be convenient.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Marriat Rossno, Enroy Extraordinary and Min-

I protes to you my very attentive consideration,
LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen Marriat Rousho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Piosponentiary of the Mexican republic at Washington,
D. C.

I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the citizen President of the republic, that I notified, yesterday, in due season, the revocation of the power of attorney which I had conferred on Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to represent me in the issue of the bonds, and now I am engaged in cancelling and annulling my contract with him, which I sent to you with my note No. I, dated the 9th of instructions that I was deceived (as well as other respectable parties, who knew this piace better than I could by unworthy speculators who acted fraudulently, with a view to take advantage of Mexico, without rendering her the slightest service, and in such a situation the only course left to me was to samuli all that was done.

The precautions taken by me caused that Woodhouse should not be in possession of the bends to be insued, thus preventing the fraud and making it the only loss the waste of time in the undertaking to accomplish the objects contemplated.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished emplated.
I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished Liberty and reform.

Liberty and reform.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

Citizen Secretary of the Foreign Relations of the Inverior

Chihuabua. New York, Sept. 1, 1898. BUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Latest Financial Trouble-The Duplies

The Latest Financial Trouble—The Duplication of Coupons—Excessive Withdrawal of Trensury Notes—Action of the National Banks—Secret Sales of Golds, &c.c., &c.

Washington, March 17, 1867.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution that the Joint Committee on Retrenchment are instructed to make a careful and minute examination of the methods adopted by the Treasury Department of printing bonds, notes and securities; what guards have been adopted to protect the interests of the United States; what additional guards are necessary; whether there has been any fraudulent issue of bonds, notes or coupons, and if so, by whosh fault or negligence, and what are the proper remedies. And further, to examine the official conduct of these charged with the printing, registration and issuing of notes, bonds and secrities of the United States, and that said wignitite have couper to send for necessary and that said wignitite have couper to send for necessary and that said wignitite have couper to send for necessary and that said wignitite have couper to send for necessary.

The concurrent resolution above cited has passed the Senate, and will probably be adopted by the House, as that body has already manifested a disposition to have the matter investigated. But something more than a visit of a joint committee is necessary to get at the bettem of this matter; they must employ experts in the business of bank note and bond engraving, and also in the business of financial negotiations, by which money can be raised without the actual sale of bonds or the collection. The character is commented to the collection of the context of the collection of the collection.

conclude that there are no large amount of these bonds in existence, even if the Treasury has not been victimized to any large extent in the redemption of the coopona.

It has paid some \$16,250 in coupons which were duplicates of others; but it has not told us whether or not there was any discrepancy between the amount of interest paid by the department and the amount due upon the legitimate issues of the Treasury.

It has not told us how it happened that but \$50,000,000 of the compound interest notes failing due in 1867 were efficially reported to be outstanding in May, 1866; and yet \$119,000,000, in principal and interest, were officially reported to be outstanding in February, 1867. We are told, by good, easy gestiemen of banking circles that there can be nothing wrong while collusion between some five officials in necessary to the successful perpetration of this frand, and yet these same gentlemen may find in the history of railroad management fraudulest collusions of men, in such large numbers, and in much ligher positions than the subordinate officers of the Treasury Department.

I am not disposed to allege that there is anything wrong in the matter of these issues, but it is manifest to any one who will inquire into the workings of that institution for the last five or six years that there have been blunders and irregularities, speculations, losees and profits among the subordinate officials of the Treasury Department; that the same class of men who have perpetrated the frauds with certified checks and gold certificates have been active in obtaining early information from the same sources, and that they have possibly held out the same kind of inducements as have been successful in similar cases elsewhere.

Then let the investigation go on: and, while they shall look after the Printing Bureau and other subordinate departments, it may be as well to inquire of the head why be continues to accumulate so much idle money in the Sub-Treasury when the government is paying eight per cent interest in currency on a

suppose that the Treasury machine is run in the interests of the national banks, and who may be unable to see why the public should be required to pay the cost. We all know that the lower the price of gold the more valuable are the bonds as a permanent investment. And while the expenses of living and the prices of foreign products in our markets are enhanced by the increased volume of currency, the artificial depression of gold by treasury manipulation, only enables the foreigner to increase his production and to glut our markets. The notional banks are only doing now with the government what they did last year with the public. They are effecting a quasi-cornering operation in governments because they know the government is compelled to buy. Last year they did the same in fancy stocks the because they found the public had oversided the market, and were compelled to buy. Their part operation may find scarce or in active demand. When they shall have been able to get rid of their present bonds at high prices, as they did in railroad and other fancy stocks last October and November, down will go governments, and up will go cotton and gold; and the will be the more certain and the more destructive to the productive interests of the country the longer the Secretary of the Treasury shall centions his secret asies of gold, and his attempts to regulate the price thereof. Cunning speculators nover operate on one side only; they generally run with big machines. The Treasury is one of them; national banks another.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867. RESERVATION OF THE CREDENTIALS OF PHILIP FRANCE THOMAS, FRENTOR ELECT PROM MARYLAND.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., presented the credentials of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland for six years ending March 4th, 1873, and asked that they be read and Mr. Thomas be sworn in.

The credentials were read, when Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., moved that they be referred to the Judiciary

of Mich., moved that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson said he would like to know the reasons of Mr. Howard for departing from what has been the almost invariable usage of the Senate, which was to receive a Senator slect upon his credentials, and if he be not, in point of fact, a Senator, that has been made the subject of an investigation by the Judiciary Committee, and of subsequent action. Before Mr. Howard assigned his reasons he (kir. Johnson) hoped to be excused for availing himself of this occasion to say that, in point of loyality to the government now, Mr. Thomas was just as acceptable as he (Mr. Johnson) was, or any member of this body. Whatever might have been his opinion durins the late war, or whatever might have been his opinions of the manner in which the was assisted to a seat in this body he would be found worthy of the trust reposed in him and observant of the oath which he was required to take. He had done nothing which would rended it improper for him to take that oath. He (Mr. Johnson) had known Mr. Homes so long and so intimately as to justify him in eaving that if he had done anything falling which the limit of that oath he would be the last man in the land to take it. That he was willing to take the cash was conclusive evidence that he had done nothing inonsistent with the duty he owed to the government.

Mr. Howard said that personally he knew very little of Mr. Thomas. It was, however, matter of common rumor that the gentleman who was now an applicant for admission to the Senate sympathized with the rebellion in the late civil war. One rumor which had reached him (Mr. Howard) was that Mr. Thomas performed an act tending to give aid and comfort to the rabels during the existence of the late rebellion. Of course he would not youch for the truth of this rumor; but, judging from some romarks reported in the newspapers as having fallen from the lips of the applicant after his election in Maryland, he would infer that at present he did not feel any very warm attachment

who knew him the most absolute confidence. It is possible that Mr. Thomas might have supposed that the war could have been avoided. He was not alone in that opinion. It was entertained by thousands in the loyal States.

Mr. Howard said his objection to Mr. Thomas was the language attributed to him in the speeches he made after his election. He was reported to have said that the Senate of the United States had done all in their power to dissolve the Union by war, in which they failed, and they were now attempting to desirey it by legislation. He (Mr. Howard) thought that a very unkind remark on the part of the applicant, if he made that remark. It a man could be called strictly loyal and attached to the government of the United States who held that the entire action of Congress in the prosecution of the late war to suppress the rebellion was an effort on the part of Congress to dissolve the Union, then he (Mr. Howard) had lost, to a great degree, his knowledge of language.

Mr. Joinson knew nothing of the speech to which Mr. Howard referred. What he did know was that in the letter accepting his nomination there would be found nothing inconsistent with his duties to the country.

The letter of Mr. Thomas was then sent to the Clerk's desk and read.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada, said it was claimed by the loyal men of Maryland that the election of the Legislaure by which Br. Thomas had been elected was a palpable fraud upon the existing laws of Maryland. It was sent the last of the property of the prevented all persons sympathizing with the rehelion from voting at their election. At the last election that law was disregarded, and persons of all kinds—the worst rebels among themwere permitted to vote, and by their votes a Legislature was letter stating his reason for so doing to be that he was forced to leave from the fact that be could not concar in the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. Be denied entirely the power of coercion. It was also charged by some that a large amount of money was transferred by him while Secr

A number of memorials were then presented and re-

ferred.

PIRST IOWA CAYALEY.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of the First Iowa cavalry, which was referred to the Military Committee.

BALES BY THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. FERLIGHTI SEN, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to confirm certain sales made by the direct tax commissioner in South Carolina to persons in the army, navy and marine corps, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EGGLESTON, (rep.) of Ohio, said that this resolution had been erroneously attributed to him hast Monday.

Mr. Urson moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 to 43.

THE PENIAR INVAPON OF CANADA—THE EVACCATION OF MELICO BY THE PRINCE.

On motion of Mr. BANES, (rep.) of Mass., the President was requested to communicate information as to the results of the late trials of citizens of the United States in Canada under charges of complicity in the so-called Fenian invasion of that province. Also the latest official information received as to the withdrawal of the French troops from the Mexican republic.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had had under consideration Mr. Wood's resolution in regard to the Irish revolution, that other meetings would be held, and that before the adjournment he should make a statement on that question.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Lowa, the House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

THE SALE OF LIQUORS IN THE CAPITOL.

The Senate concurrent resolution to amend the nine-teenth joint rule so as to prevent the sale or use of liquors in the Capitol building or the grounds adjacent thereto was first taken up.

Mr. BLAINE, (rep.) of Me., stated that for the last four years, since he had been here, and since the present Speaker had occupied the chair, no liquor had been sold in the House wing of the Capitol. But he was perfectly willing to aid the Senate wing in the master.

The concurrent resolution was adopted.

INVESTIGATION 18TO THE AFFAIRS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate concurrent recolution relative to the investigation of the Treasury Department by the joint Committee on Retrenchment was then taken up.

The resolution gave rise to a short discussion,

Mr. Covone, (rep.) of Pa., equiending that the effect of agreeing to it would be to postpone definite action in regard to stopping the further issue of bonds

sioner in South Carolina to persons in the army, navy and marine corps, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilfon, (rep.) of Mass, reported from the Military Committee a bill providing that the money appropriated to reimburse the State of West Virginia for war expenses shall be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, which was passed.

Mr. Mongan, (rep.) of N. T., lutroduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the government warehouses on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

Mr. POREROY, (rep.) of Kennss, introduced a bill for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and the erection of a qualified Territorial government for the Indians; also a joint resolution to authorize the commanding general to permit traders to remain at certain posts, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Fowler, (rep.) of Tenn, called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the State government of Tennessee with arms and equipments for twenty-five hundred militia. Mr. Fowler, in explaining the necessity for this resolution, said Union men were being assessmented in Tennessee.

Mr. PATERSON, (dem.) of Tenn., inquired if rebels were not being shot down also.

Mr. Powler did not know, but he hoped so.

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Mr. Powler did not know, but he posses from the prohibition put upon other States lately to rebellion against arming their militia. He could soe no reason for the passes of the measure.

The resolution was passed.

DECLAMING THE LAWS OF NEW MEXICO VALID.

Mr. TRUNDELL called up the joint resolution to declare valid the laws of the Territory of New Mexico passed.

Was passed during the session of 1866 and 1867. It was passed.

MARRINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, called up a bill appropriating \$150,000 towards the completion of the work on the distributing reservoirs of the Washington Aque-

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, called up a bill appropriating \$150.000 towards the completion of the work on the distributing reservoirs of the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., asked who was to have the expenditure of the money?

Mr. Harlan said it would be expended under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the army.

The bill was passed.

**SALE OF CERTAIN STOCK URLD IN TRUST FOR INDIANS.

Mr. HENDRISON, (rep.) of Mo., called up a bill for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in their favor, which after discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

THE SUFFLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION SILL.

Mr. TRUSHUL Called up the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, the question upon which was concurrence in the House amendments to the Senate amendment. The first amendment, which was unimportant in its character, was agreed to; the second was to require a majority of all the registered voters, instead of, as by the Senate bill, a majority of the votes cast to adopt a State constitution.

A debate occurred on this proposition, which was interrupted by Mr. Freenness, who said that Senators seemed determined to make their old speeches over again on the subject. He would move an Executive session. The motion was disagreed to.

The amendment of the House was disagreed to by the following vote:—

The amendment of the House was disagreed to by the following vote:—

TEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Carbett, Edmunds, Fassenden, Fowler, Harlau, Herson, Morgan, Morrill of Ne, Morrill of Vt., Patterson of R. H., Patterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Sumner, Thayer, Wade and Yates—M.

NATS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Cragin, Disco, Doolittle, Drake, Perry, Freingshuysen, Howe, Johnson, Morton, Norton, Ramsay, Ross, Raulabury, Sherman, Stewart, Tiptos, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams and Wilson—34.

The next amendment of the House relates to the punishment for awaring falsely under this act. It was

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Means.

By Mr. Myrrs, (rep.) of Pa.—To provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens
for spointions committed by the French prior to 31st of
July, 1861. Referred the to Committee on Foreign

By Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio—To regulate the fees of

By Mr. Schenk, (rep.) of Ohio—To regulate the ress of claim agents and attorreys, to repeal the twelfth section of an act of July 17, 1862, defining the pay and emolu-ments of certain officers of the army, and directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain muster rolls to the different States. Referred to the Commisse on Public Lands.

By Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio—To define and pun-ish certain crimes in reference to the qualification of

members of the last House Committee on Military Affairs who are members of the present House to prosecute during the recess the investigation into the management and general administration of the West Point Military Academy, which was ordered during the late session.

Mr. Chanier recesto debate the resolution, and under the rules it went over.

Mr. Eckley, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution directing that all books and public documents, except the Congressional Globs, of which extra copies had been ordered for distribution, but which had not yet been delivered, should be delivered to the Representatives in this House of the districts entitled to them.

Mr. Eckleynon, (rep.) of Ohio, said that this resolution had been erroneously attributed to him last Monday.

Mr. Urson moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived.

\$16,000.

Mr. Covers desired to substitute for the concurrent resolution the resolution offered by himself last Thursday, referring the examination to a select committee, but the rules prevented his doing so.

The concurrent resolution was then agreed to without

day, referring the examination to a select committee, but the rules prevented his doing so.

The concernet resolution was then agreed to without a division.

At fifteen minutes past two P. M., the Senate amendment, in the nature of a substitute to the House bill, supplementary to the act of March 2, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and to facilitate restoration, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of lowa, from the Judiciary Committee, moved to amend the first section by adding to the prescribed oath a clause that the person proposing to vote has never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Mr. Wilson explained that in Virginia, and parings in other Southern States, the each to maintain the constitution of the United States had not for some years previous to the rebellion been administered to State efficers. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the fifth section by striking out the words requiring the votes cast to be at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of ratification. He explained that this would leave the whole provision in that respect the same as when it passed the House. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strallaragger, (rep.) of Obie, the

On motion of Mr. Shrilaharder, (rep.) of Obio, the word "registered" was predixed to the word "electors." Mr. Wilson in red an amondment to the sixth section, by adding that any person knowingly taking and subscribing to the oath falsely should be subject to all the pains and penaltics of periuts. The amondment was

Two of the newly elected members from New Hamp-shire—Means. Ela and Stevens—appeared and had the WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

on motion of Mr. Van Wycz. (rep.) of N. Y., the amendment was concurred in, and the joint resolution goes to the President for his signature.

The bill for the relief of John H. Ellis, a Paymaster of the United States army, was taken up. After, a brief discussion, in which the bill was explained and advocated by Messra Loar, (ren.) of Mo., and Daugos, while Mr. Wann, (rep.) of N. Y., favored its reference to a committee, the House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was, on motion of Mr. Wann, referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Donohoe, Ryan & Secor, builders of the iron-clad Comments, was referred on motion of Mr. Scofield to the Committee on Claims.

Affairs.

By Mr. Welker, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide a criminal code for the District of Columbia, and to provide a system of education for the public school of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Scorrald, (rep.) of Pa.—To legalize an act of the California Legislature granting the right to cut timber on the public lands within the county of Alpine. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Clarke, (rep.) of Ohio—To declare the effect of certain land patents. Referred to the same committee.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, (rep.) of Md., it was ordered that a motion to suspend the rules by a two-third vote may be submitted and entertained any day of this session.

that a mode in to suspend the rules by a two-third votemay be suscinited and entertained any day of this session.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution providing that the
testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee of the last
House concerning public affairs in Maraland, now in the
custody of the Clerk of the House, be committed to the
Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to complete
the inquiry; also to inquire whether the people of Maryland have a State government republican in form, and
such as Congress can consistently with the constitution
recognize and guarantee, which was adopted.

SUBENNEYM OF PAYMENT FOR DRATED SLAVES.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to introduce the joint resolution suspending all payments for slaves drafted or received as volunieers into the military service.

Mr. Nickonson, (dem.) of Del., objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BIOOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Schenck
whether he thought it quite fair, in the absence of tho
members from Tennessee and Kentucky, to press the
proposition?

Mr. SCHENCK repited that he made the motion at
the carnest solicitation of some of the best people of
Tennessee. He was proceeding to explain it, when

Mr. Nickolson objected to debate.

The vote was then taken on the motion to suspend the
rules, and resulted—yeas 94, nays 24.

The joint resolution was then introduced and passed.

THE BUTT ON SILK UMBRELLAS, PARASOL, ETC.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., inroduced a joint resolution
fixing the duty on umbrellas, parasols and sunsbades
imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, at
no lower rate of duty than that now imposed upon
piece and dress silks—namely, 60 per cent
ad valorem, and when made of other makerial than silk,
fifty per cent ad valorem; also on wire spiral furniture
spirings two cents per pound, and fifteen per cent ad
valorem. The resolution was passed.

THE PROTERTY AT CAMP CHARS, OHIO,

Mr. BULLER, (rep.) of Ma. introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to ture over the
United States prop

different States. Referred to the Commisee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Obio—To define and punish certain crimes in reference to the qualification of jurors in certain cases, to authorize the deposit of trest funds in the Treasury of the United States, to protect the rights of action of loyal citizens, and to repeal certain parts of the set of April 30, 1700, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind.—A joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature in reference to Fenian matters. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Ind.—To suspend the act of April 12, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel four militons of Treasury notes monthly.

By Mr. Julians, (rep.) of Ind.—For the enlargement of the Yankton land district in the Territory of Dakota. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Urson, (rep.) of Mich.—Authorizing the payment of the reward offered by the President of the United States in April, 1865, for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Drages, (rep.) of Mich.—Granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Wisconsin and Michigan to ald in the construction of the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Donke, (rep.) of N. Y.—To amend the act of April 10, 1856, establishing rules and requisitions for the government of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr

of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, which was passed.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR GOVERNMENT ENTLOYER.

Mr. FARMESWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution, extending to the employes of the first division of the National Currency Bureau, in the Treasury Department, and to the employes on the public buildings and grounds, the provisions of the twenty per cent additional compensation bill, which was passed.

PROCEEDE OF CATTORED PROPERST.

Mr. WASHINGERS, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a joint resolution reciting that the Treasurer of the United States has now in his hands several millions of dollars, the proceeds of property captured during the rebellien, which might be disposed of in settling the claims of alleged former owners thereof without the saction of Congress, and that it is considered proper that such claims should not be settled without the appraval of Congress, and therefore directing that the same shall be immediately conveyed by warrant into the United States Treasury, only to be drawn out by authority of law. Passed.

OMMITTEE ON PURSIC EXPERIENTIARS.

The Speakers announced the Committee on Public Expenditures as Messers. Hulb rd, Broomail, Hubburd of lowa, Plants, Broomwell, Coburn, Peters, Taper and Noell.

We RANY introduced a bill to expend was recommended and property and several method of the passed of the committee on Public Expenditures as Messers.

Noell.

WRAPFING PAPER AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Mr. BLAINE introduced a bill to exempt wrapping paper, made from wood, from internal tax. He explained that it was intended by the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue bill last session to have exempted straw and wood wrapping paper from tax, and he supposed it had done so, but it appeared that wrapping paper made from wood was not exempt.

Mr. Gaprield singested also to exempt wrapping paper made from corn stalks.

Mr. BLAINE accepted the modification.

Mr. JUDD, (rop.) of Ill., propused also to exempt ladding, but Mr. BLAINE objected as not being germain.

The bill was then passed, and then, at a quarter before four o'clock, the House adjourned. and pussed. Under the committee on onesance.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ORDSANCE.

A concurrent resountion for a joint rule providing for the appointment of a joint committee on ordnance, to consist of three Senators and three Representatives, to which shall be reterred all matters in relation to ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, &c. This was

adopted.

REGISTERS OF VESSER.

By Mr. Ashley, (rep.) of Ohlo—A bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the bark Jane C. Woodruff.

Mr. RUMBERN, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to amend by including the Alpha, of Hamilton.

On motion of Mr. Holman the bill and amendment were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Holman the bill and amenuments on motion of Mr. Holman the bill and amenuments of the last House Committee on Military Affairs who are members of the last House Committee on Military Affairs who are members of the present House to proceed during the recess the investigation into the management and general administration of the West Point Military Academy, which was ordered during the late session.

Mr. Chanis recesso debate the resolution, and under the rules it went over.

Mr. Eckley, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution directing that all books and public documents, except the Congressional Gibes, of which extra copies had been ordered should be delivered to the Representatives in this House of the distribution, but which had not yet been delivered, should be delivered to the Representatives in this House of the distribution, but which said that this resolution Mr. Eggleron, (rep.) of Ohio, said that this resolution Mr. Eggleron, (rep.) of Ohio, said that this resolution and the premises were damaged to the extent of \$500; insured.

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Di (For Other Deaths see Ninth Page)

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EFFECTS OF HOPP'S MALT BATRACT.

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